

* * * The object being to tone up the system by the regular use of the pills, * * * Remove the causes * * * and you will be more certain to enjoy good health. Vege-Lene Stomach and Liver Pills * * * purify and enrich the blood. Piles * * * may easily be prevented by the early use of Vege-Lene Stomach and Liver Pills, even when the piles are fully developed by taking from two to five pills each night, sufficient to keep the contents of the bowels of a soft consistency when evacuated. * * * Stomach and Liver." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Guaranteed by the Vege-Lene Co., Inc., to comply with all State Laws and is pure and wholesome and unadulterated within the meaning of the Pure Food and Drug Laws," appearing on the carton and circular, was false and misleading.

On April 6, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19384. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 90 Quarter-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26921. I. S. No. 36918. S. No. 5137.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

On or about September 2, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 quarter-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 26, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia—U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the labels of the containers, "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P.," was false and misleading, since the said article contained peroxide.

On February 20, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19385. Misbranding of Vinco herb tablets. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Packages of Vinco Herb Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26104. I. S. No. 19812. S. No. 4398.)

Examination of the drug product Vinco herb tablets, involved in the shipment herein described, having shown that the box label and an accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

On March 31, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen packages of the said Vinco herb tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Beaumont, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vinco Herb Co., from Dayton, Ohio, on or about November 3, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained extracts of plant drugs including capsicum, golden seal, and laxative drugs. It contained no cinchona alkaloids.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic